U.S. SHIP GAIN AMAZES WORLD, HURLEY SAYS

European Nations in Big Race to Replace Loss Caused by War.

SEA PAY RATE UNIVERSAL

Yankee Competition Worries England-Even Swiss to Have Marine.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has rendered a report to his colleagues of the board on the result of his mission abroad to get information on the shipping situation of the world as a result of the war. Mr. Hurley sailed from New York on November 16 and returned to this country on February 11.

In introducing the subject matter his report Mr. Hurley says;

"My observation during the three months spent abroad and in the midst of the great events following the signing of the armistice have afforded convincing proof that the matter of merchant shipping is now one of universa interest. Every nation is alert to the vital bearing of ships upon its future prosperity. But the chief interest centres on whether America can henceforth maintain her new place upon the seas or whether she must now disband the ener gles that brough her merchant fleet into being. There is every reason for believing that America has come back upon the ocean—to stay. My observations

U. S. Tukes High Place.

"The war has brought us into a high place as a maritime Power. I find the peoples of the world aroused to an intense interest and concern as to the use we are to make of this power now that

America you have heard much about British competition. In Great
Britain I heard a great deal more about
American competition. The expressions
of British publicists, newspapers and officials which came to my attention provided no grounds for alarm about the
future of our shipping.

"The lesson I learned from the British
was not to concentrate too much time.

was not to concentrate too much upor the strength of the competition we must meet. The truth is that our friends across the water are for the first time in many years entering upon a period of actual competition. It is an era regarding which I entertain no misgivings. It is in age of promise for those who would participate in America's high destiny upon the peaceful seas."

Commerce Calls for Ships.

After stating that the first thing necessary is to know where we stand. Mr. Hurley gives a summary of the world hin tonnage situation. He calls atten tion to the fact that many vessels were pressed into service during the war which were considered unfit for service before the war and many others were kept in service long after they would have been abandoned under normal con-

States added to the merchant marine during the war amounted to \$75 vessels of 2.941.845 gross tons. The purchase from aliens of 233 vessels of \$35.854 gross tons, the movement to the ocean from the great lakes of sixty-six steamers of 139.469 gross tons and miscellaneous acquisitions amounting to thirty-one vessels of \$2.219 gross tons are other sources of coquisition.

England in Mighty Race.

"The loss of 114 vessels of 222,214 gross tons by enemy action, of 278 vessels of 405,400 gross tons by marine of the sea. My observations abroad tisk, of 130 vessels of 268,149 gross tons by sale to aliens and of sixty-four vessels of 149,761 was tons through the very high standards of wages and sale to the United States Government, conditions of life she has adverse, for the very standard of the sea of the very high standards of wages and the very high standards of the very

"To-day we are potentially the greatext maritime power of the earth, for
the reason that we possess the greatest
shiphuliding instrumentalities."

Mr. Huriey's report shows an enor
"It is high time that the public mind
"It is high time that the public mind

mous net war loss in merchant tonnage were disabused of this misconception.

for Great Britain despite her best efforts to replace her losses by new conEngland during the war paid her seaeffection, purchases and the utilization men \$72 a month.

"The French and Dutch also are payof captured and selzed enemy vessels.

Mr. Hurley made a survey of the ing high wages to their merchant crews. yards of the United Kingdom and In Sweden the seamen's wage scale is reaches the conclusion that under favor-

"I have heard a great deal said about the construction of 'junk ships' in America." says Mr. Hurley, "emphasis thus being laid on the number of small vessels we had under construction. It was sought to convey the impression that our new ships would suffer by comparison with those laid down by our friends and associates overseas.

"I have heard a great deal said about the construction of 'junk ships' in American standards."

The Commission on International Laboratories at Paris, of which Mr. Hurley is a member, has announced the acceptance of two principles, first the prolibition of labor by children under 16 years of age, and second, uniformity of seamen's wages. "I have heard a great deal said about

Smaller Craft Winning Payor.

Maritime Gains and Losses in War and Affect on Tonnage of Nations

· ·	
Steam seagoing merchant tonnage of Steam seagoing tonnage of world to-	
for abandonment, &c	
World shortage	16,245,000
ALLIES AND NEUTRALS.	CENTRAL POWERS.
LOSSES. Gross tons.	LOSSES.
By enemy action. 12,815,000 Marine risk 2,192,000 Capture or seizure by enemy 211,000	By enemy action. 199,000 Marine risk 424,000
Dy enemy 211,000 	by enemy 2,393,000
New construction.11.856,000 Capture or seizure from enemy 2.398,000	Total 3,015,000
14,249,000	New construction 740,000
Net loss 969,000	Net loss 2,276,000
NET (IAINS

Net 1088-1	365,000 . Net 1085		4,210,000
· ·	NET GAINS.		
United States (500 gross tons Japan (steam, 500 gross tons	and over)		Per Cent. Gross tons. 125 25
	NET LOSSES.		
Great Britain (100 gross tons	and over)	3,443,000	_ 18
	CDOSC TOSSES		4.

The figures below give gross losses through enemy action. With the exception of the United States, Japan and Great Britain, where net figures are available and given above, there is probably small difference between gross and net losses on account of war time difficulties in replacing lost

	ross tons.	Per cent.		Gross tons.	Per cent.
Portugal	92,382	76.4	Sweden	. 201.733	18.1
Italy		50.6	Russia	. 183,852	17.5
Norway		47.1	Holland		13.3
Greece	110000000000	40.3	Uruguay	6,889	13.0
France		39.1	Brazil		7.9
Great Britain		36.8	United States		7.5 7.2
Denmark	239,922	29.2	Rumania		6.5
Belgium	98,874	28.0	Argentine		1.9
Spain	167,693	18.7	Peru		2.7

cent. of the aggregate of its exports and

SUFFS PLAN CAMPAIGN.

Party Refusing Support.

tional Woman's Committee of the Coun-cil of National Defence, who is here as

Police Department

Orders

TRANSPERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following transfers and assignments are ordered. To take effect S A. M. March 22:

Frederick W. Olfenbuttel, 5th Prec.

The following resignation is accepted. To take effect 12 P. M. March 22; PATPOLMAN Henry D. Kiernan, No. 4511, 40th Prec.

DEATH.

The following death is reported:

Sr. Louis, March 22.-The National

standing," he says, "Even Switzerland has not escaped this desire to acquire a

merchant marine."

Switzerland, it is explained, intends to construct a merchant navy when canal improvements are made on the Rhine, which will bring raw materials in exchange for manufactured goods.

The ambitions of some of the other nations in the matter of expanding their marchant marine may be summarized

merchant marine may be summarized from the report as follows: France—In view of her large losses and the utilization of her shippards for the production of war material, thus pre-venting new construction. France, through her Navy League, representing companies and shipbuilding in St. Louis, March 22.—The National Suffrage Convention, which will begin its sessions here Monday, is the fore-trunner of a vigorous political campaign to be waged against the political party refusing to lend its full support to the movement to obtain universal suffrage for women, according to Dr. Anna Shaw, suffrage leader and chairman of the National Woman's Committee of the Condustries, has asked President Wilson to approve and support these three pro-

That German and Austrian shipping be given to France to replace her losses That French shipowners be enabled immediately to buy 1,000,000 tons of ships built in Great Britain and 1,000,000

tons of ships built in America. That French shipowners be enabled immediately to construct in American shipyards 2,000,000 tons of cargo

1,700,000 gross tons, more than half her fleet as it existed at the beginning of the war, seems to have inspired Italy with high ambitions for the future of her merchant marine. She is encourag-ing shipbuilding and it has been esti-mated that in three years the Italian merchant fleet will exceed 4,000,000 gross

Japan-For the period of the war Japan has not only added strength to Japan has not only added strength to her own merchant navy but has undertaken the building of merchant vessels for foreign account. At the crux of the military situation in France the United States, which had already obtained through charter and purchase about 280,000 deadweight tons of shipditions. The failure of the normal increase in the merchant fleets of the greate in the merchant fleets of the must be taken into consideration in commust be taken into consideration in computing shortage of ocean tonnage. The puting shortage of ocean tonnage. The only conclusion from the figures is that there is an imperative demand for new ships to carry the commerce of the ships to carry the commerce of the world, and it will be our effort to be of service in this direction.

"The United States, which had already obtained through charter and purchase must be taken into consideration in company about 282,000 deadweight tons of shipping from Japan, gave her yards contraction. For John G. Krueger, 8th Insp. Dis., to 13th Insp. Dis., to

"The United States forged ahead as rapidly as Germany fell behind," says MP. Hurley. "In August, 1914, at the beginning of the world war, the United States seasoning merchant marine, 500 gross tons and over, included 624 steamships of 1.758,456 gross tons and second in Swedish shipbuilding. Is hampered to 1.758,456 gross tons and total of 1.494 seagoing merchant vessels of 5.756,317 gross tons. "On November 11, 1918, at the end of the war, the steam merchant marine had increased to 1.356 vessels and echooper barges had decreased to 747 vessels of 829,917 gross tons, making a grand total of 2,112 sesgoing merchant vessels of 5.651.058 gross tons. "On the war, the steam merchant marine had increased to 1.356 vessels of 829,917 gross tons, making a grand total of 2,112 sesgoing merchant vessels of 5.651.058 gross tons. This does not include the selzed enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated eighty-eight vessels of 5.652.05 gross tons. This does not include the selzed enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated eighty-eight vessels of 5.652.05 gross tons. This does not include the selzed enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated eighty-eight vessels of 5.652.05 gross tons. This does not include the selzed enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated eighty-eight vessels of 5.652.05 gross tons. This does not include the selzed enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated eighty-eight vessels of 5.652.05 gross tons. This does not include the selzed enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated eighty-eight vessels of 5.652.05 gross tons. This does not include the selzed enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated eighty-eight vessels of 5.652.05 gross tons. "Which are the labor situation throughout the world is vibrant," Mr. Hurley resports. "Experience of earlier generations has tons elected their attention more readily to the said of the war amounted to 575 vessels of 2.941,845 gross tons. The purchase from tilines of 233 vessels of the foundat

Bright Fature Predicted. "The future is bright for those Amer-

sale to the United States coopunes, abandonment and other causes ecoopunes for the decreases. Losses of fifteen sized German and requisitioned Dutch that our seamen's wages are incomparated as to be seen to be seen that our seamen's wages are incomparated that our seamen wages are incomparated that our seamen who operate our ships render it impossible for us to enter profitably into

"It is high time that the public mind

"There is acarcely more reason for the 3,000,000 groes ton output ed for 1819.

"There is acarcely more reason for predicting a return of old and low wage scales among European seamen than of a reduction of American standards."

of seamon's wages.
"Prior to August, 1914, both the for-

"Prior to August, 1914, both the foreight may surprise these critics to hear.
as I have heard that British yards had
under construction October 31, sixty-six
thips of 6.000 gross tons and over. Our
programme for that date called for 106
ships of 6.000 gross tons or over."
In England. Mr. Hurley finds, the policy is to avoid nationalization of shipping and to withdraw control—say
promptly as possible.

"The study of Shipping Board experts
revealed a teeming ambition among other
Powers to achieve a higher marking."

"Prior to August, 1914, both the foreigh trade and the shipping of the
United States were to a great extent
dominated by British interests." continues the report of Mr. Hurley.

"At the outbreak of the war only a
part of the tonnage under the American
for the foreign trade and the shipping of the
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HALF OF 1 PER CENT.

fine How Much Alcohol Will Intoxicate.

The fight by the New York brewers to save their business from ruin and to intoxicating beer has aroused general interest in existing prohibitory laws
adopted by the various States. Wayne
B. Wheeler, national counsel for the
Anti-Saloon League of America, has
canvassed those State enactments and
finds that most of them set one-half of
1 per cent, as the permissible alcoholic
content. A number of these laws are
extremely drastic, Virginia forbidding
fruits preserved in alcohol and West
Virginia tabooing all mait or brewed
drinks whether intoxicating or not. Montana, however, allows 2 per, cent, and tana, however, allows 2 per cent, and some other States merely ban liquor which is intoxicating, without defining how much alcohol can be guaranteed to produce intoxication.

In the District of Columbia alcoholic liquors are defined by law to include:

Strict Ban on Liquor.

"Whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, porter, beer, cordials, hard or fermented cider, alcoholic bitters, ethyl alcohol, all malt liquors and all other alcoholic

cent. of the aggregate of its exports and imports.

"One of the types of ship which will be desirable for the new merchant marine is a speedy, effective combination cargo and passenger liner of from 15,000 to 25,000 tons deadweight which will the stillets here."

Section 1 of the Arkansas law forbids the manufacture, barter or giving away of "alcohol, vinous, malt, spirituous or fermented liquors, or any compound to preparation thereof commonly called tonics, bitters or medicated liquors."

The Alabama act of 1919, Section 1.

contains the following: "All liquors, liquids or beverages, made in imitation of intended as a substitute for beer, ale, rum, gin, whiskey, or any other alcho-holic, spirituous, vinous or malt liquor; and further, that any liquor, drink or liquid made or used for beverage pur Fight Will Be Made on Political poses containing any alcohol shall be deemed an alcoholic liquor." In Florida the law classifies pro-

> headings, viz.;
> "Alcohol, alcoholic liquors, spirituous liquors and all mixed liquors, any part of which is spirituous, foreign or do-mestic spirits, or rectified or distilled spirits, absinthe, whiskey, brandy, rum

hibited liquors and beverages under six

and gin.
"Vinous liquors and beverages.
"All maited, fermented or brewed liquors whether alcoholic or not

cfi of National Defence, who is here as a delegate.

"The movement has reached a point where it demands the attention of every thinking person in the country." she said. "It is no longer a propaganda. It is one of the greatest factors in the nation's politics and will play an important part in the next Presidential election.

"If we had made use of our political power earlier such Senators as Reed of Missouri would not have made their despicable attacks on suffrage." or whether intoxicating or not.

"And any drinks, liquors or beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent. of alcontaining one-half of 1 per cent. of a cohol or more by volume at 60 degrees ports last Thursday.

On board the President Grant, due at liquids manufactured or sold or other-liquids manufactured or sold or other-liquids. The compilers 135th Field

that prohibited liquors shall include:

"All malted, fermented or brewed tachments Nos. 119 to 124 inclusive, 682 liquors of any name or description, manufactured from malt wholly or in part.

Trapps Abourd Great Northern.

meaning: "All mait, vinous or spirits as the state of the William J. O'Donnell, Sist Prec., to 19th half of 1 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

William J. O'Donnell, Sist Prec. to 18th Prec. assigned to 21th Thomas Ryan, 25th Prec. assigned to 21th Thomas O'Mailey, Division of National Defence (special war pay roll) to 18th Prec., indefinits leave of absence is hereby revoked.

CARETAKER.

To take effect 8 A. M. March 21: Thomas O'Mailey, Division of National Defence (special war pay roll) to 18th Prec., indefinits leave of absence is hereby revoked.

CARETAKER.

To take effect 8 A. M. March 21: Michael A. Keliey, Police Headquarters to 14th Prec.

ASSIGNMENT DISCONTINUED. PATROLMAN.

Thomas Ryan, 25th Prec. to 3d Insp. Dia, to duty in frailed premises (temporary), from 8 A. M. March 22: LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The following leave of absence is authorised, without pay:

PATROLMAN.

Harvey E. Rosss, 49th Prec., for 2 the day from 4 P. M. March 18. which are intended when mixed with water or otherwise to produce by fer-mentation or otherwise an intexicating liquor."

In Montana the phrase "intoxicating liquors' means whiskey, brandy, gin.
rum, wine, sie, spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors, and liquor or

March 15.

Samuel Cohen, 5th Prec. from 5:09 March 16.

Julius H. Brehme, 60th Prec. from 5:09 Julius H. Brehme, 60th Prec. from 5:20 K. M. March 16.

Julius H. Brehme, 60th Prec. from 5:20 Julius H. Brehme, 60th Prec. from 5:20 K. M. March 16. during disability.

Francis O. Rice, 40th Prec. from 5:20 being used as a beverage.

A. M. March 16. during disability.

Edgar McQuade. 42d Pres. from 10:20 being used as a beverage.

Nebraska Places Limit.

Nebraska Places Limit.

Nebraska Places Limit.

Nebraska names one-half of 1 per cent. at the limit of alcohol content, and New Hampshire sets the limit at 1 per cent. of alcohol and specifies that any beverage "any part of which is intoxicating" is unlawful.

is unlawful.

Oregon has set the one-half of 1 per cent. limit and further bars: "All mixtures, comparis or paration whether liquid or not, which are intended when mixed with water or otherwise to produce by fermentation or The following death is reported:

PATROLMAN.

Samuel P. Stillwaggon. No. 7222, 85 h
Proc. died at 12:46 A. M. Merch 21
1919. at his residence. \$19 Humboild street, Brooklyn, from natural causes.
Puneral from his late residence 2 P. M. March 12. Interment Mount Olivet Cemeters.

Graph 12. Interment Mount Olivet Cemeters.

RULES DRY STATES

RULES DRY STATES

Selection of like nature and all malt or brewed drinks; and all liquids, mixtures or preparations, whether patented or not, which produce intoxication."

In Virginia the words "ardent spirits" as used in the act embrace: "Alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, wine, porter, ale, beer, all malt liquors, absinthe, and all compounds or mixtures or asy of them with any vegetable or other substance; and all liquids, mixtures, or preparations, whether patented or otherwise, which will produce intoxication."

West Virginia takes a determined stand and says: "All malt or brewed drinks, whether intoxicating or not shall be deemed liquors within the meaning of this act." It names one-half of one per cent. as the alcoholic limit for beverages.

vinous or spirituous liquors, alcohol, wine, porter, ale, beer, absinthe, or any other intoxicating drink, mixture or preparation of like nature and all mait

Soldiers in the Last Three Weeks.

Washington, March 22.—The total number of the members of the Ameri-can Expeditionary Forces returned to number of the members of the American Expeditionary Forces returned to the United States has passed the 500...

1000 mark. The War Department announced to-day that the actual figure on March 20 was 500.034 including 27.340 officers, 2,146 nurses, 3.683 civillans and 448.241 men of the army, 13,550 navy personnel and 4,474 marines.

The strength of the Expeditionary Forces on March 20 was 1,470.676. This included 24.199 men of the navy, comprising hospital units, big gun crews were so far apart on the others after gers—no great number for this vessel in

Forces on March 20 was 1,470,675. This included 24,199 men of the navy, comprising hospital units, big gun crews and similar auxiliary forces serving in connection with the army's work in France. The marine contingent on that date had been reduced to 23,502, including the brigade attached to the Second

ing the brigade attached to the Second Division and various marine regiments assigned to duty at the embarkation camps and other army centres in France. On March 18 the army was situated as follows: In Europe, 1.445,349 officers and men; in Siberia, 8.970; at sea, \$1,778; in the United States, 517,193; in insular possessions, 45,883.

Carried 204,000 in Three Weeks. the forces in France and those en route home was placed at 1.677,024. Deaths reported this month numbered 2.339. while the troops landing in this coun-try and embarking from France from February 28 to March 29 numbered

A report on progress of army demobilization shows a total of 1,476,256 men discharged to date, including \$6,292 officers. Orders have been issued for demobilization of 1,728,569 men, of whom 414,000 are included in overseas troops returned to the United States. More than 5,000 men of the Thirtyseventh (Ohio National Guard) Division were included in the \$,200 men reported by the War Department to-day as hav-ing sailed from France on four trans-

wise disposed of for beverage purposes, containing said amount of one-half of 1 per cent, of alcohol or more.

"Any intoxicating bitters or beverages lery (Batteries C. D. E and F); 23 officers of the 145th Infantry; whatever name called.

"All figuors and beverages or drinks and 128 men of the 145th Infantry; officers and 87 men of the 146th Infantry; officers of the 136th Field Argustitute for beer, sie, wine or whiskey, tillery; sanitary squads Nos. 45 and 46; or other alcoholic or spirituous, vinous army sanitary squars Nos. 45 and 45, or mait liquors, including those liquors, 517, 523, 539, 531, 558, 592, 583, 628, or mait liquors, including those liquors 517, 522, 539, 531, 558, 592, 593, 628, and beverages commonly known and 630, and 631; casual companies, Georgale near beer."

Georgia stipulates among other things

Missouri, Tennessee and two scattered;

Its Fine Texture Is Brought Out in Ridding the Skin of Pimples, etc., by Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Send for a Free Trial Package.



No rouge and yet the cheeks are pink; no powder and yet the complexion is delicate; no skin cream and yet there's a smoothness, a texture at which you exclaim her complexion is natural—that is the result that follows the use of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

It makes no difference how spotted and disfigured your face may be with pimples or blackheads, you should seek to win back good looks. Stuart's Calcium Wafers clear the skin of pimples and similar eruptions by thoroughly cleansing it of impurities. With a pure blood nutrition, pimples and such disfigurement disappear. And the invigorated blood replaces dead, sallow skin with the glowing colors of a good complexion.

Your self-esteem demands that you avail yourself of this method that thousands have proved before you. Get a 50-cent box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers of your druggist today. Make your dream of a more beautiful complexion come true. Mail coupon today for free trial package.

Free Trial Coupon F. A. Stuart Cs., 843 Smart Bidg., Marshall, Mich. Send me at once by return mail. a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

O'LEARY JURY FAILS TO REACH VERDICT

It Reports Agreement on One Case, but Sharp Division on Others.

MANY BALLOTS TAKEN

Court Orders Jurors to Con-

deliberations this morning.

long consideration of an espionage has case. The case was given to it at 1120 o'clock Friday morning. A great volume of testimony and evidence accumulated during the trial against the four defend-

sage which had been sent to him by the jury. The message said that an agreement had been reached in the case of one defendant, but that the opinions were so far apart on the others after twenty-eight hours that agreement appeared hopeless. The jury reported that many ballots had been taken in which there had been no change in the vote.

Sea yesterday after a delay of three days on account of lack of coal resulting from the Langhorne apartments were sected last fall by the Langhorne apartments were made out beginning October 1, 1918. Some months are the days before the war, but an indication that normal times are on their way.

of the Jury. "I wish to say that this has not been my first experience as a jurior," he said. "I am delighted to say, however, that for the first time in my experience a jury has deliberated without passion or animosity on the part pome was placed at 1.677.024. Deaths of any of its members. It has given the most careful consideration to the the most careful consideration to the testimony and the evidence. I believe I voice the opinion of all the jurors when say that, regardless of time, it will e impossible to arrive at a verdict."

Judge Hand complimented the jury on the conscientious way it had gone about its work. He said that if all the jurors Sir Ho its work. He said that if all the jurors were of a similar opinion it might be desirable to declare a mistrial in the case of all the defendants except the one about whom an agreement had been reached.

Farnam.

Sir Horace Plunkett said that the time to solve the problem of self government for Ireland is right now. He made plain double barrelled action would be set up freeland.

Americans are unliked.

A crowd that filled the court room will, if not setting, continue to discuss made its own deductions from the clues your domestic politics where it raises to the attitude of the jury contained in false issues and threaten to become a the dialogues on this visit to the court room. Afterward, the O'Leary family policy. I have been assured over and room, and the court room and the court room and the court room. and several hundred sympathizers tap-peared to be more confident of a favor-

peared to be more confident of a favorable result.

Jeremiah O'Leary, with the effects of the lines of the fact and in his peare problems of the Allies touches America so closely, morally and politically.

"The war should have brought, peace must bring, an Irish settlement. That is the message which I would leave behind and take here." nervous manner, watched the jurors in-tently. After they retired, John Jerome Rooney, who sat near him at his coun-Sergeant Ruth Fa

It reported to Judge Hand that it was in doubt as to the meaning of counts No. 3, 5 and 7 of the indictment. These counts charge straight violations of the explonage law through alleged efforts to cause insubordination in the armed forces of the nation and disloyalty and are based on articles in August, September and October issues of Bull of 1917.

The fury made no mention of counts

The jury made no mention of counts Nos. 1 and 2 which charge conspiracies to obstruct recruiting and cause insub-ordination and mutiny in the army and navy Counts Nos. 4, 6 and 8 were

dismissed before trial.

On the counts about which information was asked each defendant must be judged by himself. Judge Hand instructed the jury to consider the counts separately and the relation of each defendant to it. fendant to it.

HALF MILLION BACK

Hearing Views.

The jury at the trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary and others accused of conspiring to violate the espionage law was ordered taken to a hotel by Judge A. N. Hand in Jollot, 72 East 190th street; George E. Army Has Returned 204,000 the Federal District Court at 11:15 will resume its Soldiers in the Last deliberations this morning.

The jury extent R. Hunter, secterary, 106 East Seventeenth street; James W. Harte, cashler, 416 East 1910 west Ninety-first street; Albert Plumacher, plater, 34 East Fifty-ninth street; James S. Kirk, electrician, 101 West Ninety-first street; Bartie J. Kelsey, clerk, 922 Morris avenue; Frank H. Janke, Suffern, N. Y.; Jahn J. Hammond, pilot, 72 East 190th street; George E. Hall, saleeman, 100 Riverside Drive, William L. H. Gellin, contractor, 264 East 199th street; isldor Scherick, 243 East Eighty-sixth street; and Elias J. Scherick, 922 Morris avenue; Frank H. Janke, Suffern, N. Y.; Jahn J. Hammond, pilot, 72 East 190th street; George E. William L. H. Gellin, contractor, 264 East 199th street; isldor Scherick, 243 East Eighty-sixth street; and Elias J. Scherick, 922 Morris avenue; Frank H. Janke, Suffern, N. Y.; Jahn J. Hammond, pilot, 72 East 190th street; George E. William L. H. Gellin, contractor, 264 East 199th street; isldor Scherick, 243 East Eighty-sixth street; and Elias J. Scherick, 922 Morris avenue; Frank H. Janke, Suffern, N. Y.; John J. Hammond, pilot, 72 East 190th street; George E. Hammond, pilot, 72 East 190th street; Isldor Scherick, 922 Morris avenue; Frank H. Janke, Suffern, N. Y.; John J. Hammond, pilot, 72 East 190th street; East 199th street; Isldor Scherick, 922 Morris avenue; Frank H. Janke, Suffern, N. Y.; John J. Hammond, pilot, 72 East 190th street; East 199th street; Isldor Scherick, 922 Morris avenue; Frank H. Janke, Suffern, N. Y.; John J. Hammond, pilot, 72 East 190th street; East 199th street; The jurore were Ernest R. Hunter, sec. eliberations this morning.

The jury has made a record with its Cabot, automobile dealer, 706 East 134th street.

ADRIATIC OFF WITH **BIG PASSENGER LIST**

many ballots had been taken in which there had been no change in the vote.

The court said that the case had taken a long time to try and he was hopeful that a positive result might be attained. He instructed the jurors to resume deliberations.

Ernest R. Hunter, foreman, gave additional information about the situation Piunkett, the Irish leader; C. Clive Bayley, British Consul-General at New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbit, Gen. Sir Charles Gunning, head of the remount division of the British srmy in this country; Col. J. K. Sato of the Japanese army and Capt Kotar Mivoshi of the Japanese mays, who are to be military and naval attaches of Japan in London; the Dutchess of Manchester, Countess Granard, the former Beatrice Mills; E. A. Clark, president of the Consolidated Steel Corporation; Gov. Richard L. Manning of South Cacolina, and Mrs. Manning, and Sergeant Ruth Farnam.

Six Horace Plunkett said that the time.

George E. Hall, juror No. 9, stood up and in positive tones said that he did not agree with the foreman. "I think if we are given a little more time we may come to a definite conclusion," he said.

Judge Hand sent the jury back to its room. It was taken to dinner at 7 o'clock without further word from it.

A crowd that filled the court room made its own deductions from the clues your domestic politics where it raises over again that nothing else in all the

Rooney, who sat near him at his counsel's tables, attempted a foke about his appearance. O'Leary did not like it. "Who is worried?" he asked sharply. "I don't worry."

The jury asked for instructions shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Sudden Big Jumps in Rent Made by Langhorne Owners.

Stirred to action by a demand made upon them to renew their leases at materially increased rentals on pain of being ejected if they fall to comply by April 1 the tenants of the fashionable Langhorne apartments at \$60 Riversida Drive promise to make things interesting for their landlord, the Bergmill Holding Company.

The attempt of the owners of the apartments to break leases now held 17 the tenants coupled with their threat of ejectment proceedings have precipitated a legal fight embracing, if the plans of a committee for the tenants arcarried out, a civil suit in the Supreme Court, a complaint of conspiracy lodged in a city Magistrate's court and an in vestigation by the District Attorney

The facts of the case were placed yesterday before Alfred J. Talley, acting District Attorney, by representatives of the tenants' committee, Henry Mil-ler, a lawyer, of 154 Nassau street, and Lloyd B. Willis, former secretary to ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, both of

Under her own steam the Adriatic change. When the Langherne came but

ing the tenants will be entered in the Supreme Court, and a complaint of conspiracy is to be made in a city Mag istrate's court by the tenants' committee Robert L. Schuyler, professor of his

Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" breaks up Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy,

United States Commissioner of Immigration Hon. Anthony Caminetti Tells Why He Uses Nuxated Iron

To Create Red Blood, Strength and Endurance Despite His 64 Years, He Is Today More Active and Alert Than Many a Younger Man. Former Health Commissioner Wm. R. Kerr, of Chicago, Says He Believes Nuxated Iron Should Be Prescribed By Every Physician and Used in Every Hospital in This Country.

Despite his 64 years and a life which calls him to all parts of the country in all climates and all seasons. United States Commissioner of Immigration Hon. Anthony Caminetti is to-day more active and and than many a younger man would be in meeting the strain of his official duties. In keeping up his robust constitution and In keeping up his robust constitution and three inseries; Commissioner Caminestic ians had recourse to Nuxated Iron as a tasic strength and blood builder He says "In the heat of summer, and the right of winter and the deblitating weeks of apring time. I have used Nuxated Iron will unvarying success and satisfaction. After the say of one of the properties of the properties which help bring one explains being to that state of fitness which is the deair of every healthy minded man or woman. Nuxated Iron I commend to who, for deblitation, exhaustion and overwork.

In commenting upon this, Dr. James Prancies Sullivan, formerly Physician of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestr Commission of Bellevus Hospita; (Durdoor Dept.). New York, and the Westchestra, and the Westche ireless energy, Commissioner Caminetihas had recourse to Nuxated Iron as a



for children's skin and scalp troubles as Cadum Ointment Cadum Ointment can be applied to the tender skin of infants and children suffering from tetter, rash, eczema, chafing and similar troubles. It stops the itching at once, and much suffering from skin troubles may be avoided by the timely use of this wonderful remedy. Cadum Ointment is also good for pimples, blotches, itch, scaly skin, eruptions, sores, and the contract of the cont scabs, cuts, burns, ringworm, insect bites, etc. [Cadum Ointment is a French preparation made in America from the original formula]

There

is nothing so good